THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865. NO. 3.

BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months. These rates include all who are in arrears.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

We Need Money.—The amounts due us from delinquent subscribers will enable us to pay our debts;—otherwise it will be impossible to do so, or to continue the publication of the *Press* much longer, as our stock of paper is nearly exhausted.

☞ The State papers are commenting on despatches to the northern press, sent from Raleigh, to the effect that the "native element, including the aristocracy, are growing more defiant every day, and now openly threaten to hang Union men and negroes as soon as the troops are withdrawn from this State." Gov. Holden's attention has been drawn to this dispatch, and he replies, substantially, that "the great body of the people of North Carolina are loyal and submissive to national authority," and that no disturbance of any magnitude need be apprehended in the event of U. S. troops being withdrawn;—in a few localities, perhaps, an efficient police force might be necessary to quiet or overawe a few malcontents, but nothing of a serious nature need be apprehended to citizens, or to emigrants who might be disposed to settle in this State. The position the Governor occupies enables him to judge correctly in the premises, and we believe great injustice has been done to the people of North Carolina by those press despatches. North Carolina was the last State to go out of the Union,—she was forced out by circumstances,—and she will be the last to throw any obstacles in the way to a speedy reconstruction.

In this section of country, the masses are all right. There may be a few who are somewhat dissatisfied, but we hope they will soon accommodate themselves to circumstances. Too much vigilance, however, cannot be exercised in the appointment of county officers, as we know it is the earnest desire of the Governor to have none but undoubted loyal men appointed,—not those who profess to be so with their *lips* only, but real Union men *at heart*. No others should be recommended, as it may be difficult for the Governor to decide, in all cases. We learn there has been some trouble in an adjoining county, arising from the recommendation of improper persons for Justices of the Peace, but we hope the matter is now settled.

All discontentment and grumbling only operates as a stumbling block to the restoration of that good era of peace and prosperity which is so much desired by all good men and true patriots.

Forsyth County is as quiet now as it was when the U. S. troops were stationed here. There have been a few cases of horse stealing, but these offenders against law and order will soon learn that Forsyth is no place to commit depredations with impunity, as our vigilent county police are determined to do their duty and arrest all offenders, if possible.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Proclamation of the Provisional Governor of the State, ordering an election for delegates to a Convention, appears in this paper. The Proclamation prescribes the qualification of voters; the oath to be administered in the several counties by Justices of the Peace selected by a majority of the Justices of each county *from* among themselves, to consist of not less than six nor more than eighteen magistrates; the election to be held on the 21st of September, and the Convention to assemble on the 2nd of October next.

N. C. MAILS.—The proposals for carrying the mails weekly to the County seats of this State, until the 1st of January next, will be found in this issue. As mails are much needed, persons disposed to make proposals should delay not. Ten dollars per mile will be allowed for this temporary service. Proposals for any of these routes may be addressed to Gov. Holden, to be forwarded by him to Washington. Females may act as Postmasters, and there is no objection to appointing them.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, Publishers and Booksellers, Greensborough, N. C.—The enterprize is deserving of encouragement, and we hope will be liberally sustained.

CONFISCATION.—All the right, title, and interest of a number of prominent citizens of Richmond, Petersburg, and Chesterfield, Va. in the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, has been seized by the U. S. Marshal in accordance with the provisions of the Confiscation act, passed July 17, 1862 subject to the order of the United States District Court.

☞ See new Advertisements.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., according to previous notice, a majority of the Justices of Forsyth County met at the Court-House, in pursuance to the Governor's Proclamation, to select magistrates to administer the Amnesty Oath to those who may be entitled to receive it, and to appoint Inspectors to hold the election for delegates to the ensuing State Convention.

The following are the magistrates appointed to administer the oath. The names of the Inspectors of the Election will be published hereafter.

Mill Creek District.—		T. C. Johnson.
Bethania	"	Elias Shaub.
Pfafftown	"	James S. Pledges.
Yadkin	"	W. A. Harper.
Old Town	"	Thomas Spach.
Little Creek	"	C. D. Sides.
South Fork	"	William Shore.
Waughtown	"	P. E. Light.
Abbott's Creek.	"	Aq. Pitts.
Bunker's Hill	"	Z. J. Stafford.
Kernersville	"	Charles Teague.
Belew's Creek	"	Tyre Carter.
Old Field Creek		Hardin Haizlip,
Middle Fork	"	Wm. Morris.
Sedge Garden	"	Samuel Stoltz.
Winston	"	N. S. Cook
Salem	"	Joshua Boner,
"	"	C. L. Rights.

A DISLOYAL ACT.—Some evil disposed person or persons, on Tuesday night last, at the Court-House in Winston, cut down the United States flag and carried it off to parts unknown. It was a mean, low, cowardly, disloyal act, and we hope those engaged in the black deed will be ferreted out and brought to justice.

At the close of the business for which the magistrates met at the Court-house in Winston, on Thursday, an order was issued offering one hundred dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the deed,

Another flag was procured and raised at the same place.

THE MAILS.—A change has been made in the time of the arrival and departure of the Salem and High Point mail. It now leaves Salem daily, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at about 11 o'clock, a. m.

Reorganization of Yadkin County.

According to previous notice, the following Justices of the Peace, appointed by Gov. Holden, were qualified at Yadkinville, on the 15th inst.:

Jeff. Glen, Major Hunter Jos. Williams, Jun., Geo Carver, Theodore Griffith, Tyre Glen, Adam Hauser, Jas. R. Dodge, Amos L. Hutchins, S. C. Welch, A. Speer, Isaac Brown, J. L. Rush, F. W. Hall, Winston Flemming, Alfred Hampton, L. J. Messick, Thos. Harvell, Lewis York, J. A. Martin, Moses Gross, J. B. Johnson, Elbert Wells, James Wells, J. D. Holcomb, B. H. Johnson, E. D. Swaim, W. W. Myers, Thos. Williams, H. C. Petts, A. S. Speer, B. C. Myers, T. L. Tulbert, J. H. Johnson, John Algood, Daniel Hoots, E. Benbow, B. B. Benham, T. S. Martin, Isaac Jarrett.

COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED.

Sheriff.—E. C. Roughten.
C. C. Clerk.—J. G. Marler.
County Attorney.—John M. Cloud.
County Trustee.—R. G. Howell.
County Surveyors.—J. R Naylor, W. W. Patterson.
Register.—T. L. Tulbert.
Coroner.—A. H. Thomasson.

SPECIAL COURT.

Jas. R. Dodge, Chairman; J. D. Holcomb and A. Speer.

☞ Our musical friends will be pleased to learn that our young friend and townsman, E. A. BONNER, has associated himself with E. S. Sapper, of New York, under the firm of Bonner & Sapper, and is doing business in Richmond, Va., Main Street, second door above Spotswood Hotel. They are publishers of Music, and deal in sheet music and musical merchandise of every description. They are sole agents for Virginia and the Carolinas for Steinway and Son's Piano Fortes, &c.

MEETING OF DAVIS' FRIENDS.—On the 30th ult., a meeting was held in New York City, by secession sympathizers, to raise funds to meet the expenditures to be incurred in the defence of Jeff. Davis,

REVIVALS.—The Richmond *Whig* and Salisbury *Union Banner*, both of which papers had been suppressed, have been permitted to resume publication.

MEXICO.—There are vague rumors of a war between the United States and France.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The States of Salvador, Bolivia, Columbia, Chili, Equador, Peru, and Venezeula, have united against foreign intervention in any of their affairs.

SANTA ANNA AND MAXIMILIAN.—A proclamation to the Mexicans has been recently issued, purporting to come from the ex President and ex Dictator Santa Anna, and calling upon all the parties of the country to unite for the restoration of the Republic and the overthrow of the Empire. Supposing the document to be authentic, the name of its author undoubtedly clothes it with great political importance.

French reports say that it will require 100,000 more men to distroy the band Juarists. The rising of the Mexican people is on the increase. French reinforcements are arriving.

Gen. Sheridan is said to have about 40,000 troops at Brownsville, Texas.

There is said to be great danger in passing westward through East Tennessee, from robbers and murderers, and lawless men generally.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—All the Districts but one heard from. Five anti-slavery candidates, and there slavery candidates for Congress have been elected.

TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.—Returns yet imperfect, though enough is known to make it appear that at least half the new delegates are sound Union men.

It has been decided in St. Mary's county Maryland, that the testimony of a negro cannot be taken against a white person. The Governor sustained the decision.

A report comes from New York that the Great Eastern had succeeded in paying out seven hundred miles of the cable, when insulation was lost, and that all efforts to recover it had been unavailing at last accounts.

STATE ITEMS.

For the People's Press.

Public Meeting in Yadkin County.

At a meeting held at East Bend, on the 7th of August, 1865, for the purpose of passing some resolutions and recommending some suitable men for Justices of the Peace for East Bend District, a large portion of the citizens being present, the meeting convened by calling Thos. H. Peindexter to the Chair and appointing Jeremiah Glenn, Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and appointed a committee of seven, consisting of H. Steel, John Norman, Sen., Thos Davis, Sen, Adam Hauser; T. F. Matthews, M. B. Armfield and Wm. F. Kirk to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who then retired. Dr. E Benbow being then called upon by the meeting delivered a short but able speech, showing that the country had been ruined by secession doctrine, and that the secessionists ought to be satisfied to sit down and live under the laws of the land, and permit the loyal men of the country to hold the offices of the government, which almost every one in the house seemed to sanction. The committee returning presented through their chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That we, the people of Yadkin Co., East Bend District, return our heart felt thanks to Almighty God for delivering us from under the cruel power of a despotism.

2. *Resolved*, That we highly esteem the course of President Johnson and Governor Holden, for giving us a form of government like unto that won by Washington and our fathers.

3. *Resolved*, That we will do all that is in our power to keep the offices of the government in the hands of those we know to be loyal men.

4. *Resolved*, That we intend to stand square up to the duties we owe to the land that gave us birth, in remembrance of our fathers, and for the sake of the happiness and welfare of our children, showing secessionists a spirit unselfish and a fidelity like that which distinguished the patriots of the Revolution, pledging our aid in cementing again the bonds of the Union which we trust may endure forever.

5 *Resolved*, That the great result now to be attained is Union,—permanent, enduring, fraternal Union,—and therefore it is of infinite moment that we should properly estimate the immense value of a national Union; and in so doing we should be decided and cautious in selecting men to administer the government, and appoint or elect no man to office that is stained with secession.

6. *Resolved*, That we cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to the Union, allowing ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety, discountenancing what may in any way again cause its disruption.

7. *Resolved*, That the immense and awful destruction, caused by this cruel secession war, should be a warning to us, and should sink deep into our hearts; and that we will not knowingly put any man in office who has willingly aided in this rebellion.

8. *Resolved*, That, whereas the secessionists of this county have already made strong efforts to place in office, as Justices of the Peace, men of their own stripe and sentiments, contrary to the instructions of the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, we, therefore, recommend to your Excellency, the following names, to wit: Dr. E. Benbow, Francis W. Hall, W. W. Patterson, Dr N. W Glenn, T F. Matthews, S. W. Potts and G Z Poindexter, as suitable men for Justices of the Peace for East Bend District.

9. *Resolved*, That in so much, that we will never again, under any circumstances, support one for office of honor, profit, or trust, who is, or who we believe to be a secessionist at heart.

10. *Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *People's Press* for publication, with a request that the Raleigh Progress and Standard copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. H. POINDEXTER, *Ch'm'n.*
JEREMIAH GLENN, *Sec'ty.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—Messrs R. W. Lassiter, Jno. H. Bullock, R. P. Taylor, W. D Jones and Dr. E. A. Crudup, Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad met in this City on Thursday, and proceeded to the election of the following officers: R. W. Lassiter, President; Albert Johnson, Superintendent and Master Machinist; T. J. Holt, Architect and Road-Master; W. W. Vass, Treasurer; J. M Pool, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says that at the late meeting of the N. C Railroad Company, the question of having a National Bank connected with the Road was agitated. Among others who participated in the discussion were the Hon. N. Boyden in favor of and Gov. Morehead against the project. After the discussion was over, the stockholders directed that application be made to the Convention or the Legislature for an amendment to the Charter of the Company, permitting them to establish a National Bank in connection with the business of the Road, in accordance with financial Banking scheme of the U. S. Government.—The opposition to this project arose mainly from the belief that the Road would not have the funds to spare at any early day to establish such a Bank.

By a recent order the District of West North Carolina will be known as the sub-district of Morganton, and the district of Greensboro', will hereafter be known as the sub-district of Greensboro'. The two sub districts will constitute the District of West North Carolina and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick, headquarters at Greensboro'.

B. F. Moore, Esq of this city authorizes the *Standard* to state that the report that he intended to procure from the United States compensation for his slaves emancipated by the action of the Federal authorities, is utterly without foundation in fact.

HIGH POINT.—Commissioners: R. F. Seehrest, Robert C. Lindsay, J. W. Hockett, S. Perry, and Barnabas Payne.

LEXINGTON.—George Rhily, Mayor; C. F. Lowe, J K. Perryman, R. A. King Tennant, W. D. Lindsay, and D. W. Pickett, Commissioners.

John H. Gibbon, Esq, has been appointed by President Johnson, Assayer of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

☞ See important orders in relation to horses and other government property.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

[illegible]

TO THE PEOPLE OF [illegible]

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing me Provisional Governor of North Carolina, [illegible] the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property; and in order, also that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to the protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe of Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleaveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member
The county of Granville will choose three members
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members
The county of Hallifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnston will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member,
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective Counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, of of this State, under and including the rank of [illegible] of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not [illegible] of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and provided further, that they are citizens of [illegible]

[illegible] Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed [illegible] and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention, and the Sheriffs shall also [illegible] the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the [illegible] day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of State in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eight, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not henceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate; *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity, by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act [illegible]

Done at our City of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, [illegible] sixty five, and in the year of [illegible] the United States the [illegible]

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

By the Governor: [illegible] Provisional Governor.

LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

☞ The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation [illegible] till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One dollar per square of [illegible] lines or less [illegible]

TRIAL OF MISS TEMPIE NEELY.

A copy of the Salisbury *Banner* of the 7th says:

"The trial of Miss Tempie Neely, of Mocksville, for the killing of her servant girl, took place last week at the Court House here, before a military Commission, composed of officers of the U. S. Army; Lt Col. Kise, President. The evidence was a conflicting character, but the intelligent testimony of her mother plainly evidenced that the act was one of justifiable homicide. During the trial Miss Neely was surrounded with hosts of friends who warmly sympathized with her great trouble and distress. In fact the whole community feel the warmest interest in her behalf. She was defended by Hon. Nat. Boyden and M. Clement, Esq. The Commission have forwarded their decision to the reviewing officer and until we hear from him we will not know the verdict. We suppose it will be two or three weeks before the final result is known. We have no anxiety, however, as to the result, as the case was a plain one and all who were present are satisfied of the acquittal of Miss Neely."

Congressional Districts.

We publish below a list of the congressional districts of the state, as they now stand:

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell.

Second District—Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Onslow, Carteret.

Third District.—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Roberson, Duplin, Richmond.

Fourth District.—Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash, Johnston.

Fifth District.—Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore, Montgomery.

Sixth District.—Stokes, Forsythe, Rockingham, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander, Ashe.

Seventh District.—Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Anson, Stanly, Cleaveland.

Eighth District.—Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Yancy, Henderson, Rutherford, Polk, Burke, McDowell, Caldwell, Wilkes, Watauga, Cherokee, Macon.

REORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

The Provisional Governor on yesterday appointed the following Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for this State. It is the intention of Gov. Holden to re-establish civil law in the State as far as may be in his power:

1st	Circuit,	Geo. W. Brooks, of Pasquotank
2nd	"	Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort.
3rd	"	Daniel G. Fowle, of Wake.
4th	"	Robt. B. Gilliam, of Granville.
5th	"	R. P. Buxton, of Cumberland.
6th	"	Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell.
7th	"	Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
8th	"	Edwin G. Reade, of Person.

And the following Solicitors:

1st	Circuit,	Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford.
2nd	"	David M. Carter, of Beaufort.
3rd	"	John A. Stanly, of Pitt.
4th	"	Thomas Settle, of Rockingham.
5th	"	Arch. R. McDonald, of Moore.
6th	"	David M. Furches, of Davie.
7th	"	William P. Bynum, of Lincoln.
8th	"	Robert M. Henry, of Macon.

Standard.

RESTORING THE MAIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.—The Postmaster General is gradually restoring the postal service all over the South. On the 28th the mails left the Washington Post Office to be conveyed directly through to Richmond and Petersburg. Contracts have just been made for servic by railroad from New Orleans to Canton, Miss., and from Canton to Jackson, Tenn.

The following order was issued on the 28th:

Until otherwise ordered mails for Atlanta, Augusta, Macon and West Point, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and for points contigous to these several places, and between them and Chattanooga, Tenn., may be forwarded to their destination via Nashville, Tenn., soldiers having been detailed for service on the several roads and placed in charge of the post offices wherever there are military posts.

Gen. Cox, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has written a letter to a committee avowing himself in favor of settling all the freedmen in some territory by themselves, giving them free suffrage and representation in Congress. He is opposed to their having suffrage while dwelling among the whites and thinks the residence together of the two races is impossible.

The People's Press.

The Admirable Conduct of the South.

The admirable temper of the South is attracting general attention and sympathy. To be sure there are exceptional cases—inevitably there are such—but the general tone of the South is magnanimous and loyal. Men remain in the country and follow the high examples of their most popular men in soliciting the pardon of the President, and they declare their resolve to conform to the amnesty act in spirit as well as letter. The peculiar institution and all the pet political dogmas of the south are positively rejected by the federal power; and to this new state of things the south is conforming to an extent and with a degree of alacrity and unanimity which is as surprising as it is gratifying. The federal government is, on all hands, acknowledged by them as the superior and sovereign power; and southern men crowd under the excepted clauses in the amnesty act to ask its forgiveness. There is no spurning of the gracious overtures of amnesty, such as have marked all history, and instances of which are freshly remembered in the cases of Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, who preferred perpetual exile, or the dungeon or the scaffold, to France under the Emperor. All guerrilla resistance appears to have ceased in the south, and her influential men—such as Lee, Johnson, Boyce and Brown, and other names representative of nearly every State in the so called Confederacy—names intimately associated with the rebellion—all these powerful agencies appear to be enlisted on the side of the country. If there were not American hearts at the bottom of this submission, men who have fought and endured as the conspicuous southern rebels have done would not thus sue for pardon. In fact, the case of the south, more and more every day, reminds us of the sacred history of the restored prodigal son. We advocate no unsafe measure which shall originate even in the best *impulses;* we desire to see loyalty guarded and shielded at every point of reorganization, (as it is abundantly,) but we do insist upon a manly and fraternal recognition of the new-born spirit of the south. And on this matter of cultivating an American sentiment between the sections we dwell so frequently and so emphatically, because we regard this as the all-in all of true union, as compared with which everything else is but cold, uncertain, transient, and to a degree despotic. Our hope is, that no side issues, involving technicalities and parchment questions, can be made to divert the hearts of the sections from coming together, so strong in consent and love for a common country as to defy danger from all future party combinations and machinations.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.

We have received from a member of the Commission, the circular of this organization, and as it appears to have aims in which neither partizanry or christian denominational strife are ruling features, we print the major portion of it below:

Comprehensive and systematic measures are now required to re-establish individual, social and educational systems in the States which have been the theatre of the war.—Desolated homes must be rebuilt, farms must be stocked and supplied with seed and implements; emigration *of a right character* must be stimulated and guided; schools must be opened and furnished with the necessary apparatus; free school systems must be organized and established; and the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people must be furthered by a well conducted press.

These measures of social re-organization should be superintended mainly by persons of undoubted loyalty, of practical wisdom, and positive sympathy with freedom, who have long resided in the regions to be thus benefitted, and who are familiar with the temper and habits of the people. But aid and co-operation from the citizens of the more prosperous States will be greatly needed and gladly welcomed. To afford that aid and co operation the American Union Commission is organized.

It consists of a Central Commission, having its office in New York City, with branches already organized in Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nashville, Richmond and Charleston. In its origin it had the sanction of President Lincoln; it now enjoys the cordial approbation of President Johnson; it receives from the War Department transportation and other facilities so far as is consistent with the public service; and in providing for refugees, it is in hearty co-operation with the Bureau for Refugees and Freedmen, who are still, as heretofore, dependent on voluntary contributions, through benevolent societies, for needful assistance. Its object is defined with precision by the following fundamental article of its constitution:

"The American Union Commission is constituted for the purpose of aiding and co-operating with the people of those portions of the United States which have been desolated and impoverished by the war, in the restoration of their civil and social condition, upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality."

In the prosecution of this general purpose, the Commission contemplates the following specific objects:

1—The relief of immediate want and suffering by the distribution of food, clothing and medicine.

2—The restoration and encouragement of domestic industry, by assisting the people to obtain seed, implements, and improved farming utensils, and other machinery.

3.—The encouragement of a healthful emigration, by the publication of trustworthy information as to the character and price of lands.

4.—The introduction of accredited teachers to local agencies, assistance in the establishment of permanent systems of public education, and, when necessary, the temporary maintenance of schools by voluntary contributions.

5.—The encouragement of a patriotic devotion to the Union and Liberty, by assisting to establish an intelligent and independent press.

Secretary McCulloch has decided that all bonds, Treasury notes and other obligations to the government are free from State or municipal taxation.

STATE ITEMS.

Proposals for Carrying the Mails.

We publish below proposals for carrying the mails weekly to the County seats of this State, until the 1st of January next. We trust that persons who may be disposed to make proposals will do so at once, as mails are very much needed. We learn that ten dollars per mile will be allowed for this temporary service.—The Post Offices on the various lines will be supplied, and it is desirable that Postmasters be appointed at once. Proposals for any of these routes, and nominations for Postmasters may be addressed to Gov. Holden, to be forwarded by him to Washington. Persons who may propose to carry the mails must offer the necessary evidence that they will comply with their contracts; and nominations for Postmasters must be endorsed by loyal men, known to the Governor. Females may act as Postmasters, and there is no objection to appointing them.

The advertisement for the regular mail service in this State will appear soon.

We learn that the granting of this special temporary mail service is due to the indefatigable exertions of Dr. R. J. Powell, the State Agent in Washington, aided by W. S Mason and W. J. Palmer, Esquires, of this City. We believe that no such favor has been extended to any other State.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1865.

SIR: With a view to furnishing mail facilities, at the earliest practicable moment, to persons residing at and near County seats in the State of North Carolina, I have the honor to inform you that the Department, on the receipt of reasonable bids for the transportation, will be prepared to issue orders authorizing temporary mail service on routes running from such County seats to the nearest points on railroads on which mails are conveyed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General

HON. W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh.

N B.—By "temporary mail service" is intended service to December 31st, next, previous to which time all the routes in the State will be advertised for reletting from January 1st, 1866.

Temporary Mail Service in North Carolina.

Proposals will be received for carrying the U. S. Mail over the following routes until January 1st, 1866. To be carried once a week:—

1 From Franklin to Louisburg,
2 " Henderson to Oxford,
3 " Warren Depot to Warrenton,
4 " Wilson to Greenville. thence to Washington.
5 " Washington to Swan Quarter,
6 " Rocky Mount to Nashville,
7 " Greenville to Williamston,
8 " Warsaw to Kenansville,
9 " Warsaw to Clinton,
10 " Kenansville to Onslow C. H.
11 " Nearest depot on Wil. Char. & Rutherford, Railroad to Elizabethtown,
12 " From Laurinburg to Rockingham,
13 " Wilmington to Smithville,
14 " Mosely Hall to Snow Hill,
15 " Newbern to Trenton,
16 " Hillsboro' to Roxboro,
17 " High Point to Ashboro, thence to Troy,
18 " Morrisville to Pittsboro',
19 " Winston to Dobson, via Mt Airy,
20 " Winston to Danbury,
21 " Salisbury to Mocksville, Hamptonville, and Yadkinville,
22 " From Reidsville to Wentworth,
23 " Danville, (Va) to Yanceyville,
24 " Statesville to Taylorsville, Wilkesboro' Boone and Jefferson,
25 " From Terminus of Western N. C. Railroad to Morganton, and thence to Lenoir,
26 " From Morganton to Marion and Asheville,
27 " Marion to Burnsville,
28 " Asheville to Marshall,
29 " Asheville to Hendersonville.
30 " Asheville to Waynesville,
31 " Waynesville to Webster,
32 " Webster to Franklin,
33 " Franklin to Murphy,
34 " Charlotte to Monroe,
35 " Salisbury to Albemarle, and to Wadesboro'
36 " Lincolnton to Dallas,
37 " Lincolnton to Shelby and Ruthfordton,
38 " Rutherfordton to Columbus,
39 " Raleigh to Fayetteville.
40 " Fayetteville to Carthage,
41 " Garysburg to Jackson, Windsor, Plymouth and Columbia,
42 " From Boykin's Depot (Va) to Winton and Gatesville
43 " Norfolk to Elizabeth City, Hertford and Edenton,
44 From Elizabeth City to Camden C H., and Currituck C H.

Proposals will be received to supply the County Seats of Alleghany, Clay and Transylvania Counties, from the nearest point on any of the above routes.

Halifax, Wilson, Wilmington and Tarboro', will be supplied by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and Tarboro' Branch Railroad.

Lumberton will be supplied by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad—Eastern end.

Whiteville will be supplied by the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad

Kinston, Newbern and Beaufort will be supplied by the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Goldsboro', Smithfield, Hillsboro,' Raleigh, Grahm, Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte will be supplied by the North Carolina Railroad.

Statesville and Newton will be supplied by the Western N. C. Railroad.

Lincolnton will be supplied by the Wilmington Charlotte & Ruthford Railroad—Western end.

Winston is already supplied from High Point.
Standard.

WESTERN N. CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Gov. Holden has appointed the following Directors on the part of the State for the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company:

Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke County.
John H. Murphy, of Buncombe.
C. L. S. Corpening, of McDowell.
Thomas G. Walton, of Burke.
R. L. Patterson, of Caldwell.
James R. Ellis, of Catawba.
A. C. Cowles, of Yadkin.
A. J. Mock, of Rowan.
Proxy for the State, Dr. Wm. H. Howerton, of Rowan County.

The North Carolina *Christian Advocate* has been suspended.

A monster alligator was recently killed near Wilmington, N. C. It was about fifteen feet long.

Anthony Benconi, has been appointed by the President, Postmaster for Salisbury.

The railroad connection between Raleigh and Petersburg is now complete.

How the Work Progresses—How Fayetteville got along without Soldiers—Why that town is now garrisoned by Negro Troops, &c.

The people of Fayetteville, like those of some other towns in North Carolina, were extremely anxious to rid themselves of the Union troops, and made through their prominent secessionists all sorts of promises as to good behavior and loyalty, until finally, the national authorities, deceived by their hypocrisy, as the honest masses were in 1861, withdrew the troops and allowed the millennium to commence. And what was the result? Secession and treason it seems again reared its head, the old abuse of the national troops commenced, the inferiority of the "yankee" again became a common theme in press, street and parlor, until finally, after a few weeks of revelry and debauchery in secession and treason by the disloyal portion of the people of that staid, steady and respectable town, it is found necessary to re-garrison it, and *negro* troops are used for that purpose.
Progress.

Of the present condition of Fayetteville, and how the people of that town brought it on themselves, the Wilmington *Herald* of the 8th says:—

A short time ago, on the pledge of prominent citizens that the authority of the United States should be respected, its laws obeyed and the Proclamations of the President be considered as law until otherwise legally determined, the national troops were withdrawn from our neighboring town of Fayetteville and the place surrendered to the control of the civil government appointed by provisional Governor Holden—We have no authentic information of the conduct of the people of that town under this pledge, but if we may infer what it has been from the tone of the infantile newspaper printed there, it was anything but creditable. The people were advised by that newspaper to go to the State Convention with no purpose of carrying out the policy of the government. The delegates to be elected to that convention were urged to leave the slavery question untouched. Sectional animosities were sought to be revived and the people counselled to prevent immigration and the full development of the State.—The officers of the national army were sneeringly called "elevated hod-carriers," and the former soldiers of the rebel army put in contrast with them as "true southern gentlemen."—The result of all this was of speedy development. A day or two since General Ames, commanding this district, marched a regiment of colored troops to that town, and hereafter, until the people of Fayetteville have learned that the United States *will* assert its authority everywhere in these States, they must submit themselves to the rule of the "elevated hod-carriers" and "our former slaves."

We refer thus at length to these cases—and these are merely samples of many that might be cited—not to dictate, censure, praise, blame or excuse, but simply to spread the lesson they teach before the people. *It is folly to kick against the pricks.* Every act of resistance; every indication of hostility; every manifestation of a want of respect for the authority of the United States government will surely react against the actor. It has cost the United States three thousand millions of dollars and a quarter of a million of valuable lives to reclaim these Southern States from the possession of its enemies. This immense cost has enhanced the value of the prize. No power on earth can now compel a separation of these States.—That is an established fact, beyond all dispute.

THE RESULT OF OBSTINACY.—General Ames General Duncan and Colonel Donellan have recently returned from an official visit to Fayetteville and vicinity. From these officers we learn that we were premature in announcing the march of troops to that place. General Ames and company went there with a view of ascertaining the truthfulness of certain reports that have come down here regarding the treatment of colored people in that vicinity. The result of this visit, we are informed, is the substantiation of the fact that the negroes have been cruelly treated by, not only civilians, but the civil authorities there. Two negros were tied up and publicly whipped by the sheriff on the sentence of a magistrate in the town of Fayetteville. Other negroes were tied to trees and whipped, and then left tied until a storm prostrated the trees and the poor negroes fell with them and laid a long time before being relieved. Citizens, too, have presumed to exercise the authority of masters over these people and punish them at their will with such severity as to them seemed fit. It is even reported that negroes have been killed by the cruelty of those who should be brought to punishment.

All these things are not only contrary to the policy of the government and military orders, but positively forbidden by the laws of the state of North Carolina. *All negroes are now free.* Why will not the people learn this fact and be wise? Because the people of Fayetteville would not admit this fact they have now got to submit to it by the compulsory power of the bayonet in negro hands. The troops are now under orders to go there. The government *will* enforce its policy. If people will submit willingly, well and good; otherwise they will be compelled to submit.
Wilmington Herald.

The Salisbury Banner.

We are gratified to learn from the Order from Maj. General Ruger, that the Editor of the Salisbury *Banner* has been permitted to resume the publication of his paper.

HEADQ'RS. DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 31, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118.

The editor and publisher of the "Salisbury Banner,"—the publication of which was suspended by General Orders, No. 111, July 21st, 1865, from these Headquarters—having disclaimed wrong intent in the publication of the article for which the issue of said paper was suspended; and, having declared his intention to avoid giving just cause of censure in future, and his statement having been favorably endorsed by his Excellency, Governor Holden, he is hereby permitted to resume the publication of his paper.

Until the restoration and full operation of civil laws, publishers of newspapers, as well as public speakers, will be subject to the restrictions necessarily existing under military rule, and will not be permitted to discuss and criticise the acts of the military authorities with that freedom allowed where civil law is in full operation.

The public is not, under existing circumstances, the tribunal to which appeal should be made respecting the acts of the Commissioner of Freedmen or other officers of the government.

By command of Brevet Major General RUGER:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Major and Ass't Adj't. General.
Official: S. H. STILSON.
Ass't Adj't General.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. LEE.

In this connection the Richmond *Republic* says:

It has been repeatedly stated, and generally believed, though never officially announced, that General Lee and other officers of the late Confederate army were indicted at the last term of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, held at Norfolk. At the next term of this Court, to be held in Norfolk in October, it is said these indictments will be called up; but it is understood in Washington that these cases will not be prosecuted, but the President will direct *nolle prosequi* to be entered, and dispose of each defendant as he proposes to dispose of other leading Southerners who have been active participants in the war, namely, by putting them on long probation, and then, as a condition precedent to pardon, imposing such penalties and restrictions as may be justified by the circumstances.

The Southern States.

All the States in the Union are now provided with civil executives, either elected or appointed. The following shows the seven States which have Provisional Governors, appointed by the President, with the names of the incumbents and the date of appointment:

State.	Prov. Gov.	When Appointed.
North Carolina,	W. W. Holden,	May 29, 1865.
Mississippi,	W. L Sharkey,	June 13, 1865.
Georgia,	James Johnson,	June 17, 1865.
Texas,	A. J. Hamilton,	June 17, 1865.
Alabama,	L. E. Parsons,	June 21, 1865.
South Carolina,	B. F. Perry,	June 30, 1865.
Florida,	Wm. Marvin,	June 31, 1865.

Elections have been ordered in the following of these States for the purpose of re-organizing according to the proclamation of the President:

State.	Time of Election,	Time of Con.
Mississippi,	Aug. 7, 1865.	Aug. 14, 1865.
Alabama,	Aug. 31, 1865,	Sept. 10, 1865.
Georgia,	Oct. 4, 1865,	Oct, 25, 1865.
S. Carolina,	Nov. 20, 1865,	————
N. Carolina,	Sept. 21, 1865.	Oct. 2, 1865.

Extracts from the Queen's Speech at the Dissolution of Parliament.

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts that there are no questions pending which are likely to lead to any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

Her Majesty rejoices that the civil war in North America has ended, and she trusts that the evils caused by that long conflict may be repaired, and that prosperity may be restored to the States which have suffered from the contest.

Her Majesty regrets that the conferences and communications between her Majesty's North American provinces on the subject of a union of those provinces in a confederation have not yet led to a satisfactory result. Such a union would afford additional strength to those provinces and give facilities for many internal improvements. Her Majesty has received gratifying assurances of the devoted loyalty of her North American subjects.

Her Majesty rejoices at the continued tranquility and increasing prosperity of her Indian dominions; and she trusts that the large supply which these territories will afford of the raw material of manufacturing industry, together with the termination of the civil war in the United States of North America will prevent the recurrence of the distress which long prevailed among the manufacturing population of some of the northern counties.

Effect of Negro Suffrage at the South—The Colored Population to Control Three States.

Taking the census of 1860 as a basis, it will be found that in twelve of the Slave States, embracing eight hundred and eighty six counties, there is in two hundred and forty-four of them an excess of negro population!

Alabama contains fifty-two counties, in twenty of which there is an excess of negro population.

Arkansas has fifty-five counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

Florida has twenty-one counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

Georgia has one hundred and thirty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-three.

Louisiana has forty eight counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty three

Maryland has twenty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in five.

Mississippi has sixty counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty-one.

North Carolina has eighty seven counties, with an excess of negro population in twenty.

South-Carolina has thirty-five counties, with an excess of negro population in twenty.

Tennessee has seventy five counties, with an excess of negro population in three.

Texas has one hundred and fifty-one counties, with an excess of negro population in thirteen.

Virginia has one hundred and forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-four.

This would give the negroes a majority in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and South-Carolina. In these three States they could elect negroes enough to control the Legislature and elect six negroes to the United States Senate, and three or four times that number of Representatives to Congress. In all the Southern States they could send negroes to the State Legislatures, and in two hundred and forty-four counties control the local offices.—These figures present the universal negro suffrage question in a social aspect. Carry out the sceeme of the agitators, and what can prevent the sending of colored representatives to the halls of Congress? These are deductions from the figures of the census of 1860, and the probability is that the excess of black population is greater at the present time than it was five years ago. The war has doubtless swept off a larger number of whites than blacks.—Besides, it must be remembered that, to start with, the negroes will have another decided advantage, from the fact that a large class of whites are excluded from the right of suffrage by the exceptions in President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, while, with the negroes, there are no exceptions whatever.—*National Intelligencer.*

The feeling of the Canadians in favor of the annexation of their province to this country is represented by the *Herald's* Toronto correspondence to be gradually growing and strengthening, notwithstanding some drawbacks with which it met in the late Commercial Convention at Detroit. The provincials, while their towns remain dull and almost devoid of business, glance across the line and see cities and villages close to them alive with all the stir, hum and bustle of teeming trade and industry, and quietly but earnestly long to be under the flag and institutions in which such prosperity inheres. It is said that the contrast formed by business activity on one side of the border, and the absence of it on the other, is just now even more marked than at any former time, and it is believed that unless the provincial Parliament does something at its next session giving promise of improvement to the Canadians, the annexation storm will break out with fury—*Standard.*

Texas Affairs.—The New York Times' Galveston correspondence says seven railroads are in running order in Texas, comprising an aggregate of over four hundred miles. New rolling and other stock is much needed. Before the war eighty five newspapers were published in the State, now there are only thirty-three. The Federal troops have bagged about thirty of the miscreants who created so much terror in the interior of the State by their robberies. The trial of the rebel Colonel Lowery at Houston, for pulling down the national flag, is progressing.

The Houston Telegraph says over three thousand oaths of amnesty and one thousand six hundred soldiers' paroles have been taken there. A great many robbers and jayhawkers have been arrested in the western part of the State and much property recovered.

We find in a Northern paper the following copy of an order issued in Texas:

HEADQ'RS UNITED STATES FORCES,
INDIANOLA, Texas July 4, 1865.

General Orders, No. 12.—It having come to the knowledge of the Colonel commanding that many colored people are deserting their former masters, bringing with them horses and other property which they have stolen, it is therefore ordered that no person, either man, woman or child, who were formerly slaves, shall be hired, harbored or encouraged to leave their former masters by any officer or soldier of this command, as it is clearly for the interest of the slave, as also of the government, that they remain with their former masters and work for wages.

Officers and soldiers are prohibited from purchasing either horses, mules or horse equipments of the colored people who come in from the country.

By order of Colonel J. Shaw, Jr.
GEO. K. SHERMAN.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Governor Perry of South Carolina, in his proclamation for the assembling of a convention at Columbia on the 13th day of September, 1865, announces that it is "for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution of South Carolina, or remodeling or making a new one which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with republican principles and equality of representation." All the laws of the State which were in force at the time of her secession are declared to be in force; and all officers, except such as are under arrest or under prosecution for treason, are reinstated in their position.

MARRIED;

In Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening the 15th of August, 1865, by the Rev. Rob't DeSchweinitz, Prof. THEO. F. WOLLE, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., but now of Bethlehem, Pa., to Miss ADDIE F. SUSSDORFF, daughter of C. F. and L. Sussdorff of Winston, N. C.

⁂ Standard please copy.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, June 30th, 1865, WILLIE GIBSON STEDMAN, in the 16th year of his age.—Being attacked severely with Typhoid fever, he soon became delirious, and in a few days passed from earth to "That undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returneth."

Willie was a promising youth, generous, affectionate, noble-hearted, he endeared himself to all his associates, and became the darling of his mother on whom he doted, and from whom he was never separated but a short time in his life.

Thus have been blighted all the hopes of his fond mother and loving sisters. May the God of love and mercy, "Temper the wind to the shorn lambs," and sustain them by His grace and comfort them with His spirit.
J. W. J.

⁂ Standard please copy.

DIED, In Yadkin County, on the 29th of July last, Mrs. PHEBE LAUGENOUR, wife of Philip Laugenour, Sen, in the 64th year of her age

The deceased was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, for many years, and by her kindness of heart and christian conduct, won the esteem of all with whom she mingled.

The call which took her from earth was not unexpected; it was common for her, even while in usual health, to speak of herself as ready to leave the world, and as waiting for the call of the Master.

She illustrated by her life the importance and power of the christian religion.

She has left an aged companion, an extensive family connection, and many friends to mourn her absence. When our dear friends are snatched away by death, it is hard for us to accept the grief as one of those blessings of Providence that come to us in the guise of affliction; we cannot bring our lacerated hearts, with their affections all torn and bleeding, to believe that "'tis for our good;" we think with so much bitterness, of how sadly we will miss them,—the warm and loving words of affection that were wont to greet us,—that we almost forget for a time, that there is a "fairer and brighter home on high," to which God in his mercy removes those who love Him.

Although it was with feelings of the deepest sadness we saw our dear friend laid in the "damp cold grave," yet we were cheered with the remembrance of how firmly and trustingly she relied upon "Him who is mighty to save," and how faithfully she discharged those duties devolving upon a child of God.

Dearest mother, thou has left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

W. T.

A CARD.

I learn that, in certain localities, an infamous and slanderous lie is in circulation concerning myself, but I have failed to find out its author, after diligent inquiry. I therefore take this method of publicly denouncing all who have been circulating that false report, as liars and calumniators, and challenge them to meet me face to face, and say that they have ever seen anything amiss of me in that relation. There are many blind pharisees in the world that will strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, but they shall have their reward in due time.

CHARLES TEAGUE.
Forsyth County, August 14, 1865.

The United States frigate Congress, sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, opposite Newport News, was raised on Thursday last.

Court Order.

ORDERED by the Court that a reward of $100 DOLLARS be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who cut down the Union Flag in Winston, on the night of the 15th instant.

H. A. MORRIS, C. C. C.
August 17th, 1865.

TO TEACHERS.

In order to advance the interest of education in the South, it is desired to secure the names and address of all persons regularly engaged in teaching, with the character of their schools.

Please give the above request your immediate attention.

Address
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Ed. N. C. Jour. of Education,
Greensboro', N. C.

NOTICE.

ON the first Saturday in September next, all the creditors and debtors are hereby notified to meet me at Lydia Long's house, to settle the estate of Solomon Long.

J. T. TISE, Adm'n'r.
Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 14, 1865. pd.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling, Campbell & Albright,
PUBLISHERS,
And Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,
GREENSBORO', N. C.,

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammars and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

Headq'rs Dist. West North Carolina,

LEXINGTON, N. C., August 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

It having come to the knowledge of the Major General Commanding this District that citizens have purchased serviceable horses, mules, saddles, and other government property, from soldiers and other irresponsible parties, it is therefore ordered:

1st, That officers in command at Greensboro' Salisbury, Charlotte, Morganton, and other posts, in the sub-districts of Greensborough, and Morganton, proceed at once to collect all property now in the hands of citizens, not properly obtained, and turn the same over to the Chief of the respective Departments, to whom such property belongs.

2. In cases where animals have been loaned or given to *worthy citizens*, by proper authority, they will not be taken, but papers left with the citizens securing them in the same.

3, In all cases where there is good evidence that citizens have purchased from soldiers or some unauthorized persons, property belonging to the government, the name will be forwarded to these Headquarters, with full statement in each case.

4. Animals collected as above directed may be loaned and given to worthy citizens by officers commanding Sub-Districts and Posts; but receipts, and description of animals, must be taken in each case. Such animals to be returned, if called for by proper authority.

5. Authorized Quartermasters, at public sale alone, can dispose of public property, and give legal bills of sale for the same; This fact all citizens should remember, and abstain in future from purchasing or receiving from other parties public property of any description.

Sure and swift punishment will follow any future criminal cases that may be discovered.

6. All citizens having in their possession government property, obtained properly or otherwise, and for which they have no written authority, will, in order to avoid trouble to themselves, report the fact to the Commanding Officer of the nearest Post.

By command of Major-General Kilpatrick:
L. G. ESTES,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjt Gen.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of COTTON, NAVAL-STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS, FLOUR, DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c, &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding GOODS.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

July 22, 1865. 1::3t

As the War is Over
AND PEACE IS MADE,

THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT EVERYBODY WILL WANT A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE.

We, the subscribers, have opened a TAILOR SHOP, at the old stand where P. A. Wilson formerly carried on business.

From the experience of many years in that branch of business, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to give us a call.

All who want a neat and pleasant fit and a well made job, can now have it by calling at our shop, and upon as good terms as can be had any where else. Produce taken for work, &c.

W. H. BEARD,
PETER GEORGE.
Winston, N. C., July 22, 1865. 1:tf.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1865.

William Walker, Administrator of James Ingram, deceased,
vs.
James Ingram's heirs at law.
Petition to sell lands to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Ingram and Eli Ingram, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Thomas and Eli Ingram to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1865.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.
Winston, June 13th, 1865.

Since the above order was issued H. A. Morris was elected Clerk by the magistrates.

July 22,—6t—pr. adv. $7 50.

For Sale,

ONE STILL AND WORM, in good order holding SEVENTY-THREE gallons.

Apply to
GEORGE S. MATTHEWS.
Salem Chapel, Forsyth Co., July 22, 1865.